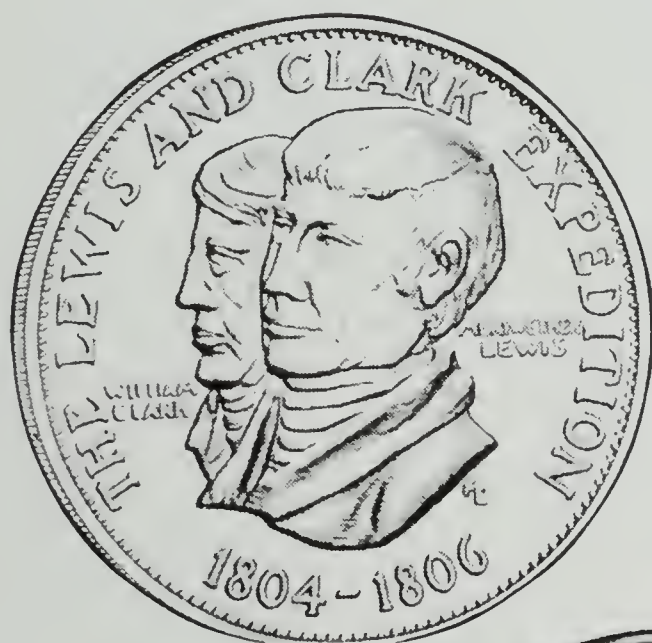




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PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS

A non-profit organization promoting education in numismatics.



Lewis & Clark & Sacagawea.....page 11

CLARION

VOL. 17, NO. 3

SEPTEMBER, 2000



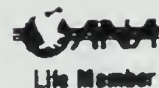
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President's Message

To my fellow dealers:

With all the new collectors in the marketplace now, our role has greatly shifted. Over past years, we have purchased coins mostly from non-collectors and/or old-time collectors who have been out-of-the-market. We've sold coins to mostly semi-to-advanced, knowledgeable collectors. Those days are dwindling.



On the buying side - It seems lately that the public with coins for sale now either purchase a redbook and look their coins up for prices or look on the Internet to see what similar coins are selling for. They may be able to pronounce numismatic words or terms but they do not know what they mean. Take the word "uncirculated." Only a skilled, advanced numismatist can determine this grade. Some people believe that if the coin is in a fancy holder, it is "uncirculated." Others believe that once it is touched by human hands, it is not "uncirculated." As they say, a little knowledge can be a dangerous thing.

Our role now is as a teacher. Not only do we have the obligation to pay a fair price, but now we may have to explain why we are paying a certain price. And the people who sell coins on the Internet, without having the coins examined by a professional, are not receiving full value for a better date, better grade or better variety they may own.

On the selling side - Many of our customers today are brand-new to this collecting field, or "getting back in," due in large part to the release of the new state quarters or the new Sacagawea dollar, and all of the hoopla and ads associated with them.

As I said, they may be able to pronounce the words, but they really have no clue to the definitions. Once again, our role is as a teacher.

No matter how many times a day you say, "The new dollar is not made out of gold," the next telephone caller may ask the same question. No matter how many times you demonstrate a "rotated die," the next person with a handful of coins will claim they're the rare ones. No matter how many times you say that "P" coins are minted in Philadelphia and "D" coins are minted in Denver, one of your next customers will ask for a Pennsylvania South Carolina BU roll of quarters.

Those dealers with a short attention span or who are short on patience are not going to make many deals.

Hey, they may be new collectors, and may ask the same questions over and over, but at least they are in your store!

To my fellow collectors:

HELPFUL HINTS FOR PURCHASING COINS

From an ad in a magazine, catalog or on the Internet:

Phone Orders:

1. Describe coins accurately (date, denomination, grade).
2. Have all credit card information handy before you call.
3. If you are asking for descriptions, ask at once for all coins in which you're interested. Nobody likes to run back and forth to the safe.
4. Please don't ask for discounts. You haven't even seen the coins yet - so it makes no sense.

Mail Orders:

1. Write legibly.
2. Remember to put your name and address on the order form.
3. List your second choices whenever possible.

Once your order is placed:

1. Read the terms of sale on check-clearing policies.
2. Allow ample time for your order to be processed, mailed, and for the package to be delivered to you.

When you receive your order:

1. Check the invoice and coins to make sure the order is complete. Note the order form for items that may have been shipped separately.
2. Examine your purchases. Hopefully, you will be satisfied with what you have purchased.

If not satisfied, and you would like an exchange:

- A. List what you do not like (i.e. toning, strike, etc.)
- B. List what you want (i.e. better luster, better eye appeal, etc.)

If still not satisfied, and you want a refund:

- A. Do so promptly. Another customer could want that coin.
(Grading is an opinion, and what you don't like, another might love.)
- B. Enclose the invoice and return via insured or registered mail.
- C. Give the company ample time to send exchange or refund.

At a coin show:

1. Only ask to see one coin at a time - unless comparing the same date or type.
2. Most dealers will quote their best price. It doesn't hurt to ask for a discount, but do it politely, and only if you are truly interested in the coin.
3. Once you've agreed on a price, ask the dealer for payment options. Don't be offended if the dealer wants your check to clear first. Most dealers will then ship the coin to you at their expense.
4. Be sure to ask the dealer when you can see him again, and plan your schedule of visiting shows to include him.

At a coin shop:

1. Do NOT expect to examine the dealer's complete inventory. No one has that kind of time, and for security, much of it is in the bank.
2. NEVER interrupt a dealer doing business with another person, for any reason.
3. Let the dealer know what types of coins you want. Even if they are not on the premises, he can arrange for you to see them at a later date.

I hope these hints help in the quest to complete and/or add to your collections.

Happy Collecting!

Kathy Sarosi, President

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Finding the Alloy for the Sac Dollar

by Chris Pilliod

(reprinted from *Coin World*, with permission)

In late 1998, when the staffs of the U.S. Mint facilities and Denver met to pore over the recently approved legislation calling for a new dollar coin for 2000, they knew they might have a technical tiger to tame.

Don't Repeat the "Anthony!"

The law was hammered out to avoid repeating the experience of the Anthony dollar, which did not circulate widely when it was first issued in 1979 and 1980. Every word echoed that this dollar coin must be different.

The four most challenging of the provisions in the authorizing legislation:

1. The coin must be "golden color" to distinguish it from the quarter dollar.

2. The coin must have a "distinctive edge" to make it easily distinguishable from other coinage by feel and to aid the visually-impaired.

3. The coin must be minted and fabricated in the United States.

4. The coin must have similar metallic, anti-counterfeiting properties as other circulating U.S. coins.

Every vending machine is equipped with an eddy-current tester, which instantly passes an electronic wave through the coin that measures its "electromagnetic" properties. Every alloy (an alloy is a mixture of several pure metals) has a different and unique electromagnetic property.

A Vending Machine Roadblock

Although not stipulated by law, to be commercially successful, the new golden dollar needed to impart the necessary electromagnetic signature to vending machines.

Much like the numeric holograms used on the new paper currency of the United States, having multiple layers is a great deterrent to counterfeiting efforts. Not only did the chemistry of the entire coin

need to possess the proper electromagnetic signature, so did each individual layer.

Immediately, they embarked upon what would be months of intense work to develop the new coin. Each version was given a letter designation, with the alloys being tested sequentially in alpha-order.

Version "A" got an "F" as a grade. The earliest trials were performed with Nordic Gold, the bimetallic alloy used in Scandinavian coinage as well as the new Euro. This alloy did not form a strong bond to the copper-based core, and much like the 1910 Lincoln Cent, this alloy delaminated severely. The problem was so pervasive that no good blanks were even made.

Versions "B" through "N" were concoctions of the British pound alloy used as the outside layers coupled with all kinds of core metals, including some blanks that had 5 layers. However, none of the electromagnetic properties of these coins were correct for the U.S. vending industry. The high level of copper and zinc used in the British pound were a mismatch for the electromagnetic properties of the vending machines.

An Impossible Task?

By the Spring of 1999, an exhausted U.S. Mint staff was ready to throw in the towel, declaring "anyone who can come up with this allow deserves a Nobel Prize in coin making."

In a surprising move, the Mint even went so far as undertaking a detailed accounting study to determine the costs of converting *all* the vending machines in the United States to accept an allow with a different electromagnetic signal. Yes, the Mint contemplated changing every last soda pop, coffee, candy bar, snack, spring water, gum, change, and you-name-it machine from Walla Walla, Washington to that single Coke dispenser on the

beach of Marathon Key, Florida. Mint officials were prepared to help merchants with this upgrade cost - until they saw the number at the bottom of the report. The cost of the upgrades turned out to be overwhelming in dollars.

The Man of the Hour

At this point, in steps Dennis Brauer, vice president of technology at Olin Corp., in East Alton, Illinois, a major supplier of blanks for the coining industry. His keen technical vision determined the key to success was developing a model that combined electromagnetic theory with the metallurgical properties of the various alloys. It was an easy task to match the middle core of pure copper to the Anthony dollar. However, the outer layers were the true challenge for him and his team. Like the U.S. Mint, Brauer and his team wrestled with finding the proper alloy. Eventually they turned to a most unlikely source.

Safety Pins?

Before the advent of disposable diapers in the 1960s, it was noticed in Scandinavia that a number of babies developed a rash adjacent to the safety pins securing their cloth diapers. Upon researching the conditions, it was discovered that a very small percentage of people are mildly allergic to nickel, whereas most other metals do not cause any reaction.

Therefore, Scandinavian countries outlawed the use of nickel in any personal hygienic or cosmetic materials (implant alloys specify an allowable nickel content of .05 percent maximum).

As a substitute to the traditional stainless diaper pins, which contain about 10 percent nickel, a copper-zinc-aluminum alloy free of nickel for diaper pins was produced and sold in Scandinavia. This solved the issue of rash.

Decades later, while struggling to find an alloy for the Sacagawea project, a light went off in Brauer's mind. He knew that the addition of manganese to a copper zinc alloy, such as the alloy used for

diaper pins, had the potential to produce a golden color with the right electromagnetic signature. The Mint nervously struck a few samples, hoping the layers would hold together. Once they did, a few were thrown in a Pepsi machine - and so was born a new generation of a coining alloy.

We now have an alloy that passes the vending machine tests, is golden in color, and is composed of three layers. So the Mint was all done, right? Only one slight problem: This was an alloy that tarnished within days to an unattractive dark gold and blackish color.

Olin personnel recommended a trial with 4 percent nickel to help prevent tarnishing, while not affecting the electromagnetic signal. This one was dubbed Alloy "Q" with a final chemistry of 77 percent copper, 12 percent zinc, 7 percent manganese, and 4 percent nickel.

When this alloy passed the tarnishing tests, "Q" became the choice for the Sacagawea dollar. It was an alloy never before used either in United States coinage or by any other country.

While U. S. Mint officials claim the color has the appearance of 14-karat gold, some may argue it is a bit less golden than this. However, the largest test for this alloy will be if it can resist tarnishing long-term in the many environments it faces.

Unique Features

Other unique metallurgical features of the Sacagawea include:

*The Mint upsets all blanks of the Sacagawea in the normal manner and anneals them to fully soften the planchet. On all other coinage, the Mint performs the annealing before upsetting. This is the only coin this is done to, and it's done to assure fully-struck coins, especially on the plain edge.

*Excluding the cent, the Sacagawea is the first U.S. circulation strike issue golden-

color coin struck by the Mint since 1933.

*The Sacagawea is the first U.S. dollar coin struck with a plain edge since 1836.

*It is the first circulation strike U.S. coin to depict a baby. This became a source of heated debate among legislators.

*If you look closely at the edge of the coin, the copper core can be seen as a different color than the outer layers.

Check Her Eyes

*One interesting observation: Sacagawea's eyes take on a three-dimensional look as the coin is moved. She seems to have her eyes locked on the viewer.

Brauer's office is one mile from the starting point of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the Olin plant is near the Mississippi River in a spot where American bald eagles roost during the winter. For him, the spirit of Sacagawea and the eagles were an inspiration in the development of this challenging alloy.

Are YOU up-to-date ?

Check the mailing label on this issue of the *CLARION*. If there's a "zero" after your name (or an "L" - meaning you're a Life member), it means that your dues are paid up for 2000. If not, it's time to ante up your dues, or you will not receive any more copies of this quarterly publication.

"What are the dues?" you ask. Good question. Here they are:

ADULT DUES - \$7. per year

\$10. to Canada

ASSOCIATE - \$3. (spouse or relative living in same house as another member)

LIFE - \$125. (may be paid as \$25. per month for five months)

Show Calendar

Sept. 16, 17 - Indiana, PA - Indiana Coin Club Show, Best Western Univ. Inn, 1545 Wayne Ave., Route 119 South.

Sept. 16 - Lancaster, PA - Red Rose Coin Club Show, Farm & Home Center, Route 72 at Route 30.

Sept. 23 - Harrisburg, PA - Harrisburg Coin Club Show, River Rescue Headquarters, 1119 South Cameron Street

Oct. 7 - Connellsville, PA - Southmoreland Coin Club Show, Morrell Fire Hall, off Route 19, across from Comet Drive-In Theater.

Oct. 13, 14, 15 - Monroeville, PA
PAN COIN CONVENTION - Pittsburgh ExpoMart, Route 22 -
easy exit off PA Turnpike

Nov. 4 - Hanover, PA - Hanover Numismatic Society Show, Parkville Fire Co., 955 Baltimore Street.

=====

P.A.N. Banquet Auction

At the Saturday evening Banquet, during the PAN Convention, we will hold our traditional auction of items donated by PAN members.

If you're a fan of this magazine, you may be interested to know that one of the items to be auctioned is a full set of *CLARION* magazines (that is, practically complete - missing only one or two early issues). Great!



STANDING LIBERTY

The first type of this quarter was introduced in 1916 and early 1917. Miss Liberty nude figure with an exposed right breast. Complaints arose from rednecked Miss Liberty encased in a suit from one extreme.

Until 1924 the pedestal below in the date to receive was position was numerals. to see the FINE or so smooth.

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LINCOLN HEAD CENT

WHEAT REVERSE

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, a new coin was designed to replace the Indian cent, with the reverse showing two stylized wheat stalks. The new coins were met with so much enthusiasm by the public that even with 26 million struck before distribution the banks rationed the coins to a limit of 100 per customer in 1909. Although numismatists liked the new design they were critical of the fact that the designer's initials VDB were too noticeable on the coin. In response, the Mint removed them but not before coins were already struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints in 1909. They were later added (although smaller) on Lincoln's.

During the height of World War I copper was in short supply for military effort. In 1943, the Lincoln Memorial was used to produce the 1944-1946 used cartridge melted down and cent made from them.

The Lincoln Memorial reintroduced in 1959 and it before countless citizens started putting away "wheat" from circulation.

SEATED COINAGE

Through the Seated Liberty motif was used for decades different types were utilized. SE - No Stars - seen only on half and dimes.

With Stars - all denominations. No Drapery - Mint officials say oversight and that the addition of Miss Liberty's elbow would more flowing.

Arrows - by early 1853 the value with the rising world market.

PAN DECKS

NUMISMATIC
COLLECTOR CARDS

PAN-DECKS are here !

At the PAN Spring Coin Convention, held May 12-14 at the Pittsburgh ExpoMart in Monroeville, PA, the first three "PAN-DECKS" cards were given to about 50 youngsters who attended the "Coins 4 Kids" program.

A total of 12 cards will be issued by the end of 2001 - three at each of the May and October PAN Shows.

The first three cards feature the Lincoln Cent, Seated Liberty Coinage, and the Standing Liberty Quarter. The photo side of the card has information on that particular denomination. The card's reverse has at-a-glance stats including designer, years minted and low-mintage dates. This is followed by a quiz (that even stumped dealers at the PAN Show). The coin photos were provided by *Coin World*.

The cards are held together by a screw (as sold by Capital Plastics), and kids are encouraged to visit local coin shops to request a set of the screws.

The Series One cards are offered to young collectors under 18 residing in PA. They simply need to send a self-addressed and stamped business-size envelope to:

Kathy Sarosi, PAN President
PAN COINS 4 KIDS
P.O. BOX 271
Johnstown, PA 15907

The cards, numbered, are limited to a total of 1,000 of each denomination.

The Series Two cards will be given out at PAN's Coins 4 Kids meeting at the fall show - Oct. 13, 14 and 15, 2000 - again at the ExpoMart in Monroeville, PA.

Lewis & Clark & Sacagawea

by Dick Duncan



Silver medal issued ca 1967 by Natl. Commem. Society (Franklin Mint).

After acquiring vast western territories for the United States in 1803, President Thomas Jefferson realized it was very important to learn about those unexplored lands. Thus was born the amazing saga of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark - aided by the Shoshonee Indian, Sacagawea, who made the trip with a newborn baby.

It was a remarkable journey - beginning in May, 1804, and ending in September, 1806. It covered by land and water a total mileage equal to one-third of the circumference of the earth! The route took them through regions now known as Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Just One Fatality

And as thrilling as it is to comprehend such a journey, it's also amazing to note that it was accomplished with the loss of just one death and one desertion - although often the party was subjected to great suffering and hardship, and sometimes imminent peril.

Later westward treks incurred a much higher toll in deaths and disasters. The difference was the Indian Squaw, Sacagawea, also called "Bird Woman."

The leaders, although having served in the U.S. Army, were inexperienced in traversing such a trackless wilderness. But they developed into resourceful, dauntless and determined commanders - while at the same time displaying an understanding and compassion for those they led.

Very Detailed Journals

Another key to the success of the journey was preparation: They learned all they could beforehand. Then, too, they were skillful observers, so that their journals became a detailed record of accurate geo-

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graphical, botanical, biological, meteorological and anthropological items and peoples they encountered along the way. Later, their detailed journals became the basis for United States claims to Oregon and the west - also laying the foundation for names of rivers, towns and other features.

Lewis was the acknowledged leader, but they were in complete harmony throughout the expedition.

.....
President Jefferson proposed engaging a competent person to explore the newly-acquired western territories - ascending the Missouri River, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and descending the nearest river to the Pacific Ocean.

.....
Capt. Meriwether Lewis, an Army Captain and friend of Jefferson who served as the President's Secretary for two years, asked to be considered for the trip. Jefferson told him it was proposed (originally) that just two people do the expedition - to avoid alarming the Indians - which did not deter Lewis.

A Spy?

There were various delays. For example, a French botanist,

Andre Michaux, offered his services - an offer which was later withdrawn. (One account says he was a suspected spy for the French government.)



Indian Peace Medal portraying President Jefferson, issued in 1801.

Indian Peace Medals

For the trip to be useful, the travelers needed: (a) money for supplies and unknown needs; (b) knowledge of navigation, navigational instruments and map-making; (c) knowledge of botany, geology, wildlife, etc. to write meaningful journals; (d) the ability to hunt and obtain necessary foods, and (e) to traverse Indian lands without provocation or warfare. To help in their relations with Indians, they took along gifts, including Indian Peace Medals.

In 1803, Congress voted to approve \$2,500 in funds for the project.

Education Came First

Lewis went to Philadelphia to

learn natural sciences from professors there. In Lancaster, PA, he obtained arms, and he consulted with Andrew Ellicott about astronomy as well as what to expect in woodlands and other uninhabited areas.

Provisions for the trip were also obtained in Pittsburgh.

Lewis then suggested another person be named to help direct the trip - William Clark (a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark) - who was approved, and was commissioned a Captain in the Army.

A Return by Sea?

Incidentally, President Jefferson wrote to Lewis on July 4, 1803, to discuss the purposes of the trip - and noting, particularly the dangers from Indian tribes. Jefferson said that when they reached the Pacific, they might decide it best not to return by the same route - but to return by sea.

There was no way the explorers could take along enough money and supplies for every such event - and thus, Jefferson's letter was, in effect, a letter of credit, promising payment by the U.S. to those who might provide the return trip by ship.

Lewis and Clark's journals were published in 1814 - but it wasn't until 1893 that the full and authentic story was published in four volumes, limited to 1,000 copies. Then, about seventy years later, the journals were reprinted.

.....
The author of this article had the good fortune to find a three volume (reprinted and corrected) edition of their journals. Here are just a few fascinating excerpts from those journals of Lewis and Clark.

.....

Capt. Lewis left the east coast on July 5, 1803, and was met by Capt. Clark in Louisville, KY. They proceeded to St. Louis, arriving in December. They had planned to spend the winter in LaCharette, the highest settlement on the Missouri. But the Spanish commander of the province had not received official word of its transfer to the U.S., so he refused passage. Thus, they camped at the mouth of the Wood River, on the east side of the Missouri River.

29 Travelers - plus 16

In addition to the two Army Captains (Lewis and Clark), the party included nine young men from Kentucky, 14 U.S. Army soldiers (volunteers), two French "watermen" (Cruzatte and Labiche), an interpreter and hunter

(Drewyer), and a black slave (York), belonging to Capt. Clark.

In addition to these, a corporal and six soldiers, plus nine watermen would accompany the expedition as far as the Mandan Indian Nation - to assist in carrying stores, or to help repel attacks, which were most expected between the Wood River and that tribe. (Thus, a total of 45 left St. Louis on this historic quest.)

The stores were divided into six bales, with one box containing a small amount of each article, in case of an accident.

Three Boats & Two Horses

They embarked in three boats - a keel-boat, 55 feet long (with one large sail and 22 oars) and two open boats, about a third the size of the largest one. Also, two horses would be led along the shore, for hunting and bringing back game.

They left camp at the mouth of the Wood River (which empties into the Mississippi, opposite the entrance of the Missouri) on May 14, 1804. They didn't get under way until 4:00 p.m., so they only made about four miles that day. On May 16, they reached St. Charles (on the north bank of the Missouri River), staying there a few days. St. Charles was inhabited by about 450, mostly French Canadians.

5/22 - They camped near Bon Homme, and met Kickapoo Indians, who had left the group at St. Charles promising they'd catch provisions by the time the party overtook them. The Kickapoos gave them four deer, for which they were given two quarts of whiskey in return.

6/5 - Met a raft made of two canoes joined together, in which two French traders were coming from the Kansas River, where they had caught many beavers over the winter, and who said the Kansas Indian Nation was now hunting buffalo on the plains.

6/12 - Met two rafts, one loaded with furs, the other with tallow of buffalo - from the Sioux Nation - heading for St. Louis. We convinced one of the men, "Dorion" (who had lived with the Sioux over 20 years) to accompany our party.

Our hunters, on the shore, continued to bring in game. (Over the trip, this included deer, bear, goats, raccoons, beavers - and later, elk and buffalo - plus fish and birds of many types.)

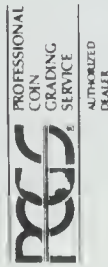
Indians encountered (or known to be near) so far included Osage, Sacs, Iowas, Kansas, Pawnee, Arapaho, Kiowa, Pawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne and Shoshonees.

Independence Day

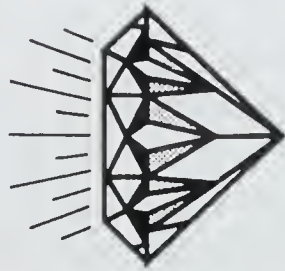
7/4 - One of our men was bitten by a snake - but a poultice of bark



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and gunpowder cured the wound. Later, another man had sunstroke - and he was bled and given niter (gunpowder), which seemed to help. The group celebrated Independence Day by shooting a gun and giving an extra ration to whiskey to everyone.

Stops were required for repairs to the boats - oars and mast (broken by an overhanging tree) - as well as injuries and sickness - including headaches, dysentery, boils and many insect bites.

8/3 - Met with Indians and six Chiefs. (The term "Chief" was used for more than one man in a tribe.) We announced to them the change in government, and a promise of protection. We gave them a flag, medal, ornaments and bottle of whiskey. We named the place "Council Bluffs." (Now a city on the border of Iowa and Nebraska)

A Death

8/20 - We lost Sgt. Charles Floyd, who was seized with a bilious colic and died, in spite of our care and attention. We named a nearby river for him.

9/25 - Near the Teton River, several Sioux Indians caused us difficulties. They were shown the boats and other attractions unfamiliar to them - and given small drinks of whiskey - but they seemed determined to stop our party of travelers. Several seized one of our

small boats. Captain Clark said they could not prevent our passage, noting that the group was sent by the "great father" (the President), who could in a moment exterminate these Indians.

Ready for Battle

The Chief replied that he, too, had warriors and threatened violence to Capt. Clark. The Captain drew his sword, and many Indians drew arrows from their quivers and bent their bows. A dozen of our men then joined Capt. Clark, ready for action. This impressed the Indians, and their Chief ordered the warriors to fall back for a short council.

Capt. Clark then offered his hand to the Chief - which was refused. Clark turned from the Indians and got into a small boat. . . and was followed by a Chief and three other Indians wading into the water. They were invited into the boat and taken for a ride about a mile downstream. Then, after an uneasy night sleeping there, apparently the Indians were convinced of the party's good intentions - and our strength - so our group was invited into the Indian camp to see their squaws and children, smoke a peace pipe, view dancing, and eat such delicacies as roast dog.

After three days, which included more threats, we had "pow-wows," viewed each other's customs and

possessions, gave gifts of tobacco and trinkets, and our party departed peacefully in our boats.

For several more days, however, Indians trailed along the shore, wanting to view and talk with these strange white men - and wanting to receive more gifts of food and tobacco.

Many more uneasy days followed. We were prepared to do battle - but avoided it, even when an Indian fired a gun in front of our boats.

Trouble in our Camp

10/14 - One of the soldiers, a Private John Newman, was confined for "mutinous expressions," court martialed and given 75 lashes. This was viewed by an Indian Chief, who cried out during the punishment. The Private was to be discharged and sent back home. (This was done with the 16 men who returned home on 4/7/05 - after spending the winter with the Mandan Indians).

The offense and reasons for the punishment were explained to the Chief, who understood - but said his Nation never gave whippings, even to naughty children.

Capt. Clark's black servant, York, was a great wonder to Indians in many camps, followed by children (but if he turned to them, they would run in terror), and welcomed

particularly by Indian women.

10/27 - Having reached Mandan Indian country, Capt. Clark went ashore, smoked a pipe with Indians, and was asked to stay and eat with them. He felt unwell, and declined - which greatly offended the Indians, until his illness was explained. Presents of tobacco also eased the situation. (Meetings with Indians in most areas also resulted in gifts to the traveling party - such as Indian corn, hominy and fruits.)

11/3 - We began to build a fort and smokehouse as well as cabins, to remain over the winter (in present-day North Dakota) - which took three weeks to finish.



Sacagawea Joins the Trip

Here, we also met Charbonneau (spelled various ways), a Frenchman who served as an interpreter - although he was of no particular merit. (This was demonstrated on more than one occasion when he lost horses belonging to the party because he didn't tie them up, as directed.) However, a great

asset was his Indian wife, Sacagawea (also referred to as "Bird Woman"), who had a newborn baby with her. She was a Shoshonee Indian, from the Snake Nation.

11/13 - It snowed all day.

Another Indian Threat

11/27 - Capt. Lewis returned from an Indian camp with two Chiefs and a warrior - who said they hadn't visited recently because Mandan Indians said the white men planned to combine with the Sioux and eliminate them during the winter (a suspicion increased by our building a fort). We again had to convince them of our peaceful intentions.

Two canoes were added to our three boats during the winter.

4/7/05 - With the ice mostly gone on the Missouri River, we finally packed up and continued in our boats - now with a party of 32, including Charbonneau, his wife, Sacajawea, and her two-month-old baby, who was born February 11, 1805. As planned, the 16 returned east, along with Newman and Reed, plus presents such as animal hides.

Sacagawea had been taken in war by the Minnetaree Indians. Then, she was sold as a slave to Charbonneau, who brought her up, and later married her.

4/26 - We reached the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

A Huge Bear

5/5 - Capt. Clark and one of the hunters met and shot a huge Grizzly bear - the largest seen by any of us. Although five shots were put through his lungs, plus five other wounds, it swam halfway across the river to a sandbar, where it died after another 20 minutes. It was estimated to be about 500 to 600 pounds, and measured 8 ft. 7 in. from nose to hind feet.

5/14 - A sudden squall of wind hit a small boat carrying three men. It upset the boat, which contained all of the party's papers, instruments and medicine. Fortunately, we were able to right the boat, and then retrieve and dry out the supplies.

Buffalo Trouble

5/29 - During the night, a buffalo swam across the river, clambered over one of our canoes, and then, frightened, ran full speed toward the party's fires, passing within 18" of the heads of several sleeping men - and then turned and just missed several other men before charging away. He was almost out of sight before the men were up, seizing their rifles. Luckily, there were no injuries other than damage to some guns in the canoe.

During this part of the trip, the

boats were often hauled upriver by ropes to men on the shore.

6/9 We were uncertain as to the best route over the Rockies. The river reached a fork, so we tried the rivers heading both ways.

Lewis Falls Sick

6/11 - Capt. Lewis and four men took the south branch. By supper time, Lewis, who had suffered from dysentery for several days, was wracked with violent pains and a high fever. He was unable to go on.

Having no medicine, he tried an experiment with twigs of a choke cherry tree. He stripped off the leaves and cut the twigs into 2" pieces, which were boiled in water.

This produced a black liquid of bitter taste. He drank a pint at sunset, repeating this dosage an hour later. By 10:00 p.m., he was relieved of pain, and by morning he was recovered.

6/13 - Found the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

6/14 - Capt. Lewis shot a buffalo, and then suddenly found a large brown bear about 20 steps behind him. Unable to reload his gun in time, and with nowhere to hide, he ran and jumped into the river. The bear retreated.

We gradually ascended the mount-

ains, dragging our boats. This part of the trip included freezing weather and slogging through knee-deep snow.

Treacherous Weather

6/29 - A sudden cloudburst brought heavy rain. Several, including Capt. Clark, Charbonneau and Sacagawea and her baby, found shelter in a ravine - but a sudden torrent threatened to wash them all down the river and Great Falls. Just in time, they managed to climb up, out of danger - although losing a compass, gun and tomahawk in the raging water.

Returning to camp, they found several men had been hit by a heavy hailstorm, knocking them to the ground, causing gashes and bruises.

Knowing they wouldn't find much food while crossing the Rocky Mountains, they tried to shoot enough game to store up food for this leg of the trip.

7/18 - Capt. Clark and three men moved ahead, hoping to reach the Shoshonees (part of the Snake Indian Nation), so they could find out the best route over the mountains.

7/22 - Sacagawea recognizes the country, and says the Three Forks of the Missouri

are not far - which is good news to all.

7/25 - Capt. Clark reached the Three Forks, and left a note for Capt. Lewis to say which way he was heading.

Clark Falls Sick

7/26 Having gotten feverish from the long trek through hot, unshaded country, Capt. Clark became sick and stopped for the night near a small river. He was somewhat better by morning - and much better in four more days.

Familiar Territory

7/28 - Sacagawea says we are camped precisely where her people, the Shoshonee Indians, had their huts five years ago - but the Minnetaree Indians pursued them, attacked and killed several men, women and boys, and then made prisoners of four boys and all of the women, including Sacagawea. Surprisingly, she did not seem distressed at this memory - or, in fact, particularly joyful at approaching her tribe.

8/8 - Sacagawea recognizes a high plain called "Beaver's Head," which is near a summer retreat of her tribe - on a river beyond the mountains. Thus, she decides we will meet

them soon. The party has determined they must procure horses in order to cross the mountains - or leave much baggage behind - so it is necessary to find the Shoshonees or another tribe very soon.

8/11 Capt. Lewis saw a man on horseback about two miles ahead. Using his telescope, he sees this is unlike any Indians seen so far - so he decides this is a Shoshonee. Advancing slowly, with two others, he tries to send friendly signals - but the Indian suddenly wheeled around and disappeared.

Nervous Savages

8/13 Capt. Lewis and his two companions finally find a few more Indians, and patiently try to approach. All of the men leave, however, and only an old woman and baby remain. The woman puts her head down, ready to die.

Capt. Lewis put down his rifle, advanced slowly and took the woman by the hand. He raised her up and repeated the words, "tabba bone" (meaning "white man" in the Shoshonee language).

His companion, Drewyer, asked her to recall her friends - which she did - and the white men distributed beads and trinkets. This done, they said they wanted to go to the Indian camp. With the women

leading, they went about two miles, where they met about 60 Indians on horseback. As he advanced, Lewis put down his gun and held up a flag. After speaking to the women - who showed the presents - the Chief and three others leaped from their horses and embraced the white men, saying "ah hi e" - meaning "I'm much pleased."

Moccasins Removed

Then, all the warriors came and sat in a circle, removed their moccasins (a sign of sincerity), and smoked a pipe offered by Capt. Lewis. They were then escorted to the Indian camp, fed, made welcome, and spent the night.

8/16 - Capt. Lewis convinced the Chief, and then four more, to go with them to meet the rest of the party. Shortly, virtually all of the warriors and women joined them - although their first reaction was distrust, perhaps suspicious that they were being lured to an enemy tribe of Indians.

Happy "Bird Woman"

8/17 - They finally met - and the first indication was that Sacagawea began to dance with joy, seeing her native tribe. She embraced another woman - who had also been captured by the Minnetarees, but then escaped - and then renewed her friendship with

others.

Sacagawea then served as an interpreter, although she soon came to tears, seeing and hugging a brother and hearing news of her family.

After a council, she learned that all of her family were dead except for two brothers - one absent at this time - and a son of her oldest sister, a small boy, whom she immediately adopted.

The party traded for the needed horses, and began building more boats. But they were told by many of the Indians that the trip over the mountains was very difficult, and they should most likely wait until Spring.

Shoshonee Problems

8/25 - After finding out a better route, and getting more horses for carrying baggage, it was agreed that the Shoshonee Indians would help lead the way over the mountains. At dinner, however, Sacagawea revealed that the Chief had asked those Indians to leave the next day - to go east into buffalo country, as food had been very scarce.

Thus, Capt. Lewis promptly called the Chiefs together, and after smoking a pipe together, he re-

minded them of their promises, and asked if they were true to their word.

"If you wish the whites to be your friends, and protect you from your enemies," he said, "you should never promise what you don't intend to perform."

The Chief Relents

After such words - and a period of silence - the main Chief admitted he had done wrong - even if he wanted to keep his tribe from starving - and now assured them that he would keep his word. So, he gave counter-orders to his tribesmen and the westward trek resumed promptly.

(The Shoshonees, incidentally, were used to a lack of food. Pawnees, who had many more rifles, had driven them into the mountains, where they found some fish, but very little game, and very little fruit or grain. During just a few months in warm weather, the Shoshonees would go down to the plains, where - with other friendly tribes - they would hunt and store up buffalo meat for the winter.)

We now determined the best route to go from the Missouri to the Columbia River, over the Rocky Mountains, so we resumed the trip.

More Sickness

9/27 - Food was very scarce, and

on this day virtually all of the party became sick.

10/2 - We are now reduced to eating roots - some of which produce violent stomach pains. We killed one of our horses for food.

10/5 - We have finished making canoes, so we have to dispose of our horses. They were branded - 38 of them - and left with three Indians. We gave them a knife and some other small gifts as payment to keep the horses until we return.

Food is still very scarce, so we continue to trade with the Indians for dried fish and roots - some of which made us swell up and become scarcely able to breathe for several hours.

10/6 - Capt. Lewis is not well. And now, Capt. Clark has also become ill.

River Disasters

10/7 - We put the canoes in the water, loaded them, and headed west. Two Chiefs who were supposed to go along could not be found. We crossed 10 rapids. One canoe hit a rock and sprung a leak. We had to land, unload it, and then repair the leak.

10/8 - Another canoe hit a rock, when passing the last of 15 rapids. It made a large hole in the side,

and the canoe promptly sunk. The men - several unable to swim - clung to the sides until another canoe could be unloaded to rescue them. Then, all the wet supplies were spread out to dry - and guarded, because the Indians can't resist taking small items.

At an Indian camp, we found our two Chiefs, and after smoking a pipe together, they agreed to resume the trip with us.

10/10 We reached a spot below a large fork in the river, where the Snake River and Kooskooskee River meet (the site of present-day Lewiston, Idaho, adjoining Washington).

"Dog Eaters" Ridiculed

Our arrival attracted many Indians, who flocked from all directions to see us. The Chopunish Indians had many dogs, so we bought some to cook and eat. Having eaten horse flesh, this was acceptable to us - although these Indians never eat dog, so they ridiculed us as "dog eaters."

The Chopunish lead a precarious life, working hard just to obtain enough food. Other tribes had driven them across the mountains. Perhaps for this reason they are selfish people - reluctant to part with anything, even in trade. They are not nearly as friendly or gener-

ous as the Shoshonees.

10/11 - The expedition continued down the Snake River, passing a rapid three miles long, where we lost another canoe, although we were able to salvage and dry out most of the supplies it carried. We reached the Columbia River, where we camped.

Here, about 200 Indians came to meet us, in a procession, keeping time with their drums. We sat and smoked with them, and then we distributed presents - a large medal to the Chief, plus a shirt and handkerchief.

Mountains in Washington

10/19 - We could see two large mountains, which we determined to be Mount St. Helen's and Mount Hood, its top covered with snow.

To lighten the boats, Capt. Clark plus two Chiefs as well as the interpreter and his wife (Charbonneau and Sacajawea) got out and walked for some distance.

Miracles!

Clark, ahead of the rest, sat on a rock. He shot a white crane, which fell near him. Some Indians saw this and were terrified. They heard the shot, saw the crane falling, and then their eyes fell of Capt. Clark - so they decided this strange white man had dropped

from the skies. They fled to their houses.

Clark followed them, and entered a lodge containing about 30 people - all terribly frightened. He shook hands and tried to dispel their fears. Then, he saw that the roof was open - allowing the sun to enter - so he lit his pipe, using a magnifying glass. This terrified the Indians once more - seeing that this stranger could bring fire down from the skies.

It was not until Sacagawea arrived, and could explain everything, that the Indians could relax and accept these "miracles."

More Threats of Attack

10/24 - A group of Indians approached with caution, and they behaved with more than their usual reserve. Our two Chiefs, after this happened, said they wanted to return home - that they could not be of any more service to us, and they couldn't understand the language of these new Indians. These Indians were from a different Nation, and were at war with the Snake Nation (which included the Shoshonees). They also heard that these Indians were planning to attack the party.

After much persuasion, the two Chiefs agreed to stay two more

nights - and we would try to make peace. Then, two Chiefs along with 15 other braves crossed the river to our side in a canoe. They gave us presents of deer meat and small cakes made of roots. We gave them medals, red silk handkerchiefs, arm bands, knives, some paint and half a deer.

They seemed well pleased. They were also impressed as our men danced to music played on a violin. This so delighted them that several stayed the night - the rest recrossing the river.

All of the tribes in this area were at war with the Snake Indians. Thus, we gained peace between these two Nations - and avoided an attack on our party.

10/29 - We met with another Chief. This one brought out a prized possession to show us: a medicine bag which contained 14 forefingers from enemies he had killed.

The Pacific Ocean

11/14/05 - We have arrived at our western destination - where the Columbia River meets the Pacific Ocean.

11/15 - Shannon and Willard went ahead in a canoe to meet 20 Indians who had not heard of our expedition, or where we came from. These savages were acting

suspiciously. The white men didn't dare go into the woods to sleep, fearing they would be killed. Thus, they decided to pass the night in the midst of the Indians - who would not leave.

After staying up late, they went to sleep with their rifles under their heads. When they awoke, they found the Indians had stolen the rifles and hidden them. They demanded their rifles, but in vain.

Lucky Timing

Then, Shannon seized a club, ready to assault an Indian - but another began to load a gun. He stopped, and explained by signs that if the guns weren't returned to them, a large party would soon arrive on the river and put every one of them to death.

Fortunately, Capt. Lewis and his party arrived at that moment. The terrified Indians promptly handed over the rifles. They were then told that if anyone stole anything again, he would be shot. Obviously, we did not trust any other Indians in this area, either.

12/3 - Capt. Clark marked his name on a large pine tree, signifying our arrival at the Pacific Ocean:

"William Clark, December 3rd, 1805. By land from the U. States in 1804. "

During this period, there was a great deal of rain (as there is today in the state of Washington).

1/22 to 3/22/06 - About six men were sick, with colds, fever and influenza. Over the winter, many others were also sick - probably due, in great measure, to the scarcity of nourishing food.

3/23/06 - We evacuated Fort Clatsop to begin our return trip east to the United States.

After many more hardships and adventures, the expedition arrived back at St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806, having traveled 5,000 miles.

Many Sacagawea Statues

Although no one knows exactly how she looked, Sacagawea is remembered by statues across the U.S. - in fact, more than any other woman. And this brave woman is now shown, with her baby, on our new gold-colored dollar coin.

A Gold Remembrance

In 1905, a Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was held in Portland, Oregon, and a gold dollar, designed by Charles E. Barber, commemorated the trip. Lewis is shown on the obverse, Clark on the reverse (p. 246 in the 2000 Guide Book of U.S. Coins). Sales of this coin financed a bronze memorial to Sacagawea in Portland, Oregon.

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- ANA Show a Success -

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The A.N.A. "World's Fair of Money," August 9-13 at Philadelphia's Convention Center, attracted a record attendance of 20,807. Its success was aided by many PAN members.

Chairs

Eastern States Numismatic Assn. and Red Rose Coin Club were co-hosts - providing many of hard workers. The Chairs of Registration were Tom and Pat Sebring; Nelson Page Aspen was Education Chairman; Gerald Kochel was Exhibit Chairman, aided by John Eshbach; Kerry Wetterstrom was Chairman of Young Numismatist Programs and Pages, aided by Dick Duncan.

Judges

Exhibit Judges included Carl Waltz, Doug Whenry, Ray Dillard, Kerry Wetterstrom, Dick Duncan and John Eshbach.

Exhibitors

Exhibitors included Sam Deep, "Hobo Nickel Personalities" (1st Prize); Ray Dillard, "Chicago World's Fair" - showing elongated coins (1st Prize); Dick Duncan, Red Rose C.C. medals plus "The First Four Coins from the First U.S. Mint" (3rd Prize).

Non-competitive exhibits were put in by: Henry Stouffer, "Lancaster's Mystery Token;" John Eshbach, "Zahm Civil War Tokens," and Gerald Kochel, "A Simulation of Rarities in the Lewis Helfenstein Sale."

Incidentally, the location of the exhibits - at the very front of the Convention Hall, topped by a large banner, brought in big crowds to see the exhibits. And the "People's Choice" ballots (handed out one to a visitor, to assure no "ballot stuffing") broke records, as well. About 1,500 ballots were returned - with an exhibit of coins and stamps garnering the most votes.

Speakers

Presenting educational programs at the Numismatic Theatre were: Sam Deep, "How to Make a Numismatic Presentation;" Kerry Wetterstrom, "Ancient Coins and the New Millennium;" Nelson Aspen, speaking on "Bermuda Currency;" and Tom Sebring, "The Shipwreck that Changed American History."

Souvenirs

Visitors to the show came away with many souvenirs - including elongated coins from Ray Dillard. And banquet attendees received a special Red Book, a Souvenir Card, a silver medal from the Franklin Mint, a Sacagawea Dollar from Eastern States Numismatic Assn., and a commemorative medal (honoring First Lady Harriet Lane, niece of President James Buchanan) from the Red Rose Coin Club.

And in the auction, a 1919-D Mercury Dime sold for a record \$218,500!

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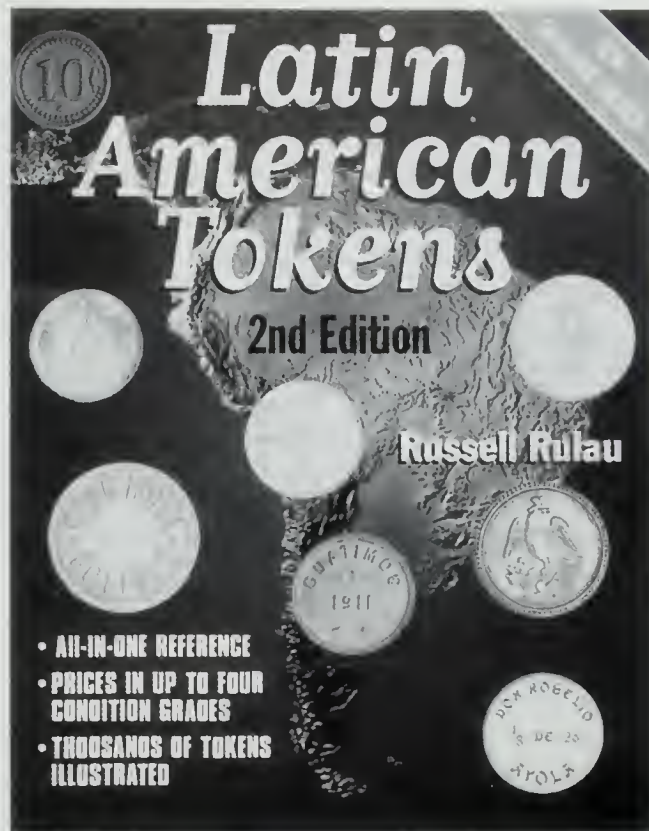


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Latin American Tokens Book

Krause Publications offers "*Latin American Tokens*," by Russell Rulau, an expanded and updated 480-page book that covers tokens from 1700 to 1920, with more than 2,000 photographs. Available from stores, it can also be ordered by mail: \$37.95 plus \$3.25 shipping, from Krause Publications, Book Dept. PRMM, 700 E. State St., Iola, WI 54990-0001.

Bermuda Paper Money Book

The *Clarion* Editor recommends the second edition of "*A History of Bermuda and its Paper Money*," featuring full-color illustrations of notes, 224 pages, hardbound, with the money and values updated to 2000. Order for \$69 plus \$3 S&H, directly from the author, Nelson Page Aspen, 420 Owen Road, West Chester, PA 19380-4321 (Phone 610-696-0435).

MONEY TALKS: The Numismatic Radio Show

MONEY TALKS is a one-minute radio spot produced by the A.N.A. in Colorado Springs. They run daily, and each covers a different topic related to coins, medals, tokens or paper money. It began on Public Radio in 1992, and now reaches more than 500 stations across the United States.

.....
This one was broadcast August 7, 1998.

Henning's Mint

by Thomas LaMarre

A nickel could buy a lot of things back in the 1950s - a bottle of pop, a candy bar or a newspaper. But a New Jersey man got more than he bargained for when his "nickels" bought him a ticket to the "Big House."

It was in 1954 that counterfeit nickels began turning up in New Jersey. They were oversize, overweight and poorly made. But the counterfeiter made an even bigger mistake: Although most of his nickels were dated 1944, they didn't match up to wartime specifications.

During the Second World War, nickel was needed to produce armor plate. So, from 1942 to 1945, five-cent pieces were made in an alloy of copper, silver and manganese. To distinguish the "new" nickels from the "old" when it came to melt them, each Mint that produced these coins placed an identifying mark above the dome of Monticello, which is pictured on the "tails" side. A large letter "P" stood for Philadelphia, "O" for Denver, and "S" for San Francisco.

The letters were nowhere to be seen on the counterfeit nickels. And they were made from copper, nickel and iron, with no trace of silver. Even so, they cost the counterfeiter three cents apiece to make. Nearly 100,000

If you'd like to hear the show on your local airwaves, write to your public broadcasting station and request MONEY TALKS. It's provided free of charge. For info, contact: Education Director, American Numismatic Assn., 818 North Cascade Ave., Colo. Springs, CO 80903. (Phone (719) 632-2646)

.....
of the phony nickels were placed in circulation before federal agents followed the trail to a clandestine "mint" in Erial, New Jersey.

The operator was Francis Leroy Henning. He had already left town, but not before he had dumped 200,000 counterfeit nickels into Cooper Creek, and another 200,000 into the river. Henning was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio in October, 1955, tried, and convicted. He originally was sentenced to three years in jail and fined \$5,000. But the judge tacked on another three years when he got wind of Henning's newest project - a plan to counterfeit \$5 bills.

This has been "Money Talks." Today's program was written by Thomas LaMarre and underwritten by Whitman Coin Products, a division of Golden Books, providing the collector with a wealth of knowledge through books. "Money Talks" is a copyrighted production of the American Numismatic Association, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, CO 80903, 719/632-2646, ana @money.org.<http://www.money.org>.



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SHORT SET AU/BU

MERCURY DIMES

Lustrous coins, a few part bands. Housed in a custom Capital holder.

SPECIALLY PRICED \$43.00 OR 2 for \$80.00

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COLLECTOR SHORT SETS for only **\$375.00**



AU/BU

MERCURY DIME

ROLLS

Lustrous, brilliant fifty-coin roll ALL PHILADELPHIA MINT dating in the 1930's and 1940's. Sure to please!

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1910 LIBERTY NICKELS

We purchased several hundred Liberty nickels from an old-time collection - all dates 1910! None in the family knew the significance of the date to the hoarder - a complete mystery! Along with hundreds of uncirculated pieces there were also dozens and dozens of circulated pieces. Nice, fresh original deal.

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Choice BU MS-63 \$60.00
Choice BU+ MS-64 \$80.00
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Gem BU MS-65 \$280.00
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CH. BU+ MS-64

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WALKING LIBERTY

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Pleasing high-end CHOICE BU+ MS-64 coins selected for choice strike, above-average surface qualities; lustrous and brilliant.

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Pick from the following dates:
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Please list 2nd choices - it helps!



TURN OF THE

CENTURY TYPE SETS

Housed in a 5-coin plastic snap holder. Receive one each Barber dime, Barber quarter, Barber half, Liberty nickel and Indian cent grading VG-FINE; and dating 20th century. Mixed dates and mint marks.
Perfect for gifts - young and old collectors alike!

\$17.00 OR
2 for \$33.00 OR
5 for \$80.00



BAG OF BARBER

Bag full of mixed denomination and mixed dates of Barber dimes, quarters and halves. Average circulated coins with legible dates and no major damage. Bag and box included.

BAG of \$10 FACE **\$90.00**
BAG of \$20 FACE **\$170.00**



CHOICE BU

WALKING LIBERTY

HALF SHORT SET

20-coin set 1941-1947 P D S grading CHOICE BU MS-63. Handpicked for luster, strike and overall eye appeal. Brilliant coins are housed in a custom Dan-seo album.

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